RICHMOND, VA., THURSDAY NOVEMBER 30, 1893.

LAMONT'S REFLEW OF THE CONDI-TION OF THE ARMY.

Progress of the Past Eight Years in the Manufacture of Heavy Ordnance and in Seg-Coast Defence.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Nov. 29 .- The annual report of the Secretary of War gives the usual review of the condition and operations of the army, and in addition is devoted especially to the progress of the work on the sea-coast defences.

Secretary Lamont reports that it may be assumed that Indian warfare is practically at an end in the United States; that demands for the employment of the army to preserve order within the States must become infrequent, as State authority, on which that obligation properly ty, on which that obligation properly rests, demonstrates its complete ability to discharge it, and that, in consequence, the gradual concentration of the army on the sea-coast and the frontiers is prescribed by the conditions of the time. Any considerable increase in the humbers of the army would not be met with popular favor, and is not suggested by any contingency, imprediate or remote, but the contingency, immediate or remote; but the work of fortification at thirteen of our large scaports, already begun or proeted for the near future, renders the to the artillery a manifest necessity of the period directly ahead of us.

he total strength of the army on Sep-pler 30, 1870, was 2,144 officers and 25,778 isted men. For various causes—disarge, purchase, desertion, etc.-the army barracks, and buildings at army compare favorably with military tures abroad. The discipline, health and general condition of the army are re-

The Period of Enlistment.

The Secretary of War recommends as the maximum period of enlisting Indian companies will be co three-battation organization of the new magazine rittes is to ce the civil war. A limited number empleted within sixty days at the

for with the Bethleher Appropriations to anmended, keep pace with the manufacture

use. Secretary Lamont recommends is appropriations for emplacements batteries, and for the purchase of for fortifications, all in accordance the scheme adopted in 1888. The invention and manufacture of

profit and our national pride, a report pays much attention to the

scation of officers and men of the my and the instruction of militia and itary schools, holding that the short

West Point Military Academy to the demands of higher and more

wing interest in military instruc-at colleges and schools is reported 7,306 students were reported instruction by army officials at institutions. In 1892-'93 the numas 10,907, a gain of 42 per cent. Secretary of War recommends that my instruction by army officers be

stest returns report an organized a of 112,537 in the States, of whom, and numbers, 6,000 are in the artil-arm, maintained by thirty-four s, and 5,000 in the cavalry, maintaintwenty-four States. Requests for co-operation and assistance of the eral government in the equipment and uction of the militia are greater than in times of peace, and are the index a intelligent interest in the nation's itary growth and progress.

Harbors and Internal Waterways.

he improvement of the harbors and in-tal water-ways of the country, a work immente consequence to our commerce general benefit to the people, has and general benefit to the people, has made excellent progress under the support of the liberal appropriations voted for that purpose. The chief engineer estimates that in the continuance of these works in accordance with the existing projects as adopted by Congress, the sum of 120,770.01 can be expended during the lext facal year. This estimate has been transmitted to the Neurelary of the Treasat facal year. This estimate has been Anomitted to the Secretary of the Treasrequired by law, but it is not the ment of the department that public

necessities demand the expenditure of such an amount at this time. The average annual amount yearly expended for such work during the last ten years has been about \$10,000,000, and it is believed that this can well be reduced for the present year, if judiciously allotted, to \$7,500,000, the sum in the department estimates. THE WAR DEPARTMENT.

The expenditures for the fiscal year ended June 39, 1833, under the War Department aggregated \$1.986,674, including \$20-E18,671 for public works, mainly river and harbor improvements. The appropriations for the current fiscal year aggregated \$48,023,525, including \$17,201,166 for public works, mainly river and harbor improve

The Secretary submits estimates for th ensuing fiscal year aggregating \$52,846,699, including \$21,463,397 for river and harbor improvements and other public works.

Treasury Debt Statement, WASHINGTON, D. C., Nov. 29.—The treasury debt statement will be issued on Friday next. It will show a cash loss for November of about \$6,500,000, leaving the balance on December 1st about \$86,500,000. The expenditures for the month exceedes the receipts by \$6,500,000, the latter only reaching \$24,000,000. For the first five months of the present fiscal year the expenditures have exceeded the receipts by \$34,000,000, or at the rape of nearly \$7,000,00 a month, which, if kept up, will make the net deficit at the end of next June

CAN'T LET THEIR HAIR GROW.

Where the Cade: Foot Ball Players Are at a Oleadvantage.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Nov. 20 .- The chrysanthemum cofffure of the football field has been given an official standing through its opposition to regulations of the Military Academy and the Naval Academy, providing that cadels shall keep their hair close-eropped in military style. Next Saturday the West Pointers and the "middles" will line up at Annapolls, and army and naval circles are considerably agitated over the con-The interest in the game is shown by the fact that a special train will take a number of prominent efficials and officers of the military and naval services from Washington to Annapolis. When the cadet elevens at both acade mies began practicing for the contest they were seriously perturbed because the regulations prevented them from wearing their hair in the approved football method, and no emount of importunity could persuade the powers that be to change the rules, it has been reported to the Navy Department that one of the beat men on the Annapolis team has been badly injured in the head-so hadly injured, in fact, that he will be unable to play on Saturday, and it is said that the wound would have been very slight if the unfortunate caddt had been protected by chrysanthemum locks. It is now too late to suspend the operation of the regulation with reference to this week's game in order to permit the players to acquire sufficient hirsute protection, but an effort is being made to induce Secretary Herbert and Secretary Lamont to go to Annapoli Saturday, in the hope that they will see the necessity for allowing cadets of the elevens the privileges which belows to "rushers" and "haif backs" in other elucational institutions. The question will probably be brought to the atten-tion of the War and Navy Departments before next year's foot-ball conte-tween Annapolis and West Point.

FRAZER PLEADS NOT GUILTY.

The Much-Married Man Arraigned for

Trial in New York. YORK, Nov. 29.-David Frazer. alias Hogg, alias Davis, arrived here early to-day from Richmond, Va., where he was arrested. The complainant Dayls, of this city, she was Emms c'. Silvester, and was well known is spiritualistic circles in this city, She was held in Carnege riah. France learned that Miss Silvester had most; and got \$700 from her before the marriage took place. The fellow took his third wife to Richmond, and showed her a hotel in course of crection, which he claimed he had the contract to furnish. She believed him, and cabled to her financial agents to ship her \$2,000. It did not arrive until to-day.

While the bigamist was enjoying him-

self on his third wife's money, his sec and wife, whom he had married at Cam den, N. J., and had deserted with her ten months'-old infant, succeeded in locating him and caused his arrest. He was brought here by Detective McCarthy, and in the Court of General Sessions this afternoon pleaded not guilty to the in dictment charging him with bigamy, and was held for trial.

was held for trail.

It is said that Frazer deserted his first wife at Belfast, Ireland, and that he intended running away from his third wife, expecting to make another suc cessful conquest in the marriage line

The Gigarette Must Go.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Nov. 29-A re orm is to be instituted in Interior De parsment life. Bad manners to some ex-tent will have to go. The smoke nulsance is the question of the hour, and a flat has gone forth that the infantile clerk who infests the department with his cigar-ette is to be crushed. He will be called upon to decide whether his smoke or bla on to decide whether his smoke or his by the official force during office ours is to be squelched. It is said that is not the intention of the Secretary placard the walls with polite signs incribed "Please do not smoke." It is "Please do not smoke." It is o be hinted that it will be more conducive to the permanency of government employment if the tobacco appetite is controlled. The hint is expected to be received with proper appreciation.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Nov. 29.—Post-master General Bissell is in receipt of the following communication: "Mr. Post-Master General—I tink you is the mans vat makes the post master for der towns: and I vont to tell you if you makes Mr. Johann Schmidt pos; master oude here you gets no more Demo-crats votes mit ther Germans peoples: dot is vat I tells you be is one bad mans, he is no goot for der office und is no goot for der peoples; vat is der best ting is make Mr. West post-master und you de one goot thigs for der Democrats und fer der peoples dot vat I tells you is vot is

der matter." George W. Verby Dead.

BROOKLYN, N. Y., Nov. 29 .- George W. Yerby, a Virginian by birth, but for thirty years a resident of Brooklyn, died this morning. For many years he was the traveling salesman for Lorillard & Co., and few men in the tobacco trade were better known than he. A life-long Democrat, and a warm admirer and per-sonal friend of President Cleveland, he was prominently mentioned for Collec-tor of Internal Personal tor of Internal Revenue for this dis-trict. Mr. Yerby had an office under

COLUMBUS, S. C., Nev. 20.—A bill pro-hibiting prize-fighting in South Carolina passed the General Assembly to-day. The penalty is three years' imprisonment and \$1,000 fine for principals and seconds.

Collector Elias Has Not Yet Filed His Bond-The President Busy at His

Office-Other News. TIMES BUREAU, RAPLEY BUILDING,

WASHINGTON, November 29, 1893, The tariff question is quiet at present, and will remain so until Friday when the members of the whole committee will again meet. An informal meeting of the majority members was had this afternoon for the purpose of expediting the preparation of the tabulated comparisons of the present and proposed schedules. Mr. Bryan, of Nebraska, stated that it was the intention of the majority to hurry on James. the report as much as possible, but that the Democrats would probably not be and is at the Metropolitan. H. L. W. ready to make their formal report to the whole committee until Monday. Under the rules the Republicans have ten days

in which to formulate their report.

The debate upon the tariff bill will hardly come up before the holiday recess. which begins December 22d. The days allotted the minority for their port will reach to December 18th, and under the most favorable circumstance mly a few days would then remain for lebate. The House reassembles on January 4th, and the bill will thus hardly ach the Senate before February. Here

orning about the reported criticism of eary Watterson upon the bill. Mr. Mc-Henry Watterson upon the bill. Mr. dillen merely reiterated that the members had, to the best of their ability, dis-charged their duty, and they could do nothing but await the verdict of Con-sress and the people.

Can Canada Compete With Us?

James R. Lithgow, a leading Nova leading exporter of coal, although pre-lously of the stated opinion that Nova Scotia cost could not compete with our market, is reported to have said that the changed conditions brought about by the improved methods of the Whitney syndiheaper coal, the western provinces may sensit to the extent of the duty they now ay for American coal, provided the colo-

at the southern coal people will not eld up the New England market withit a strongle. They will not be fighting foreign competitor, but a reported marrity ownership of Americans in Cape
ition coal property.

been pleased to observe that in an parte of the State men had been selected who were fully capable of bearing the responsibilities of their duties.

Regarding the senatorial situation, the Governor was disposed to talk freely.

alled by the government of the province. an which resulted in the formation of what now known as the Whitney coal syndi- morning for Richmond.

ahead for the Virginia coal output, if that product keeps its present place on the free list of the proposed bill. It was thought by some that Nova Scotla would hardly abandon her Canadian market to the westward in favor of a possible market to the South. This would, of course, occur in event of reciprocity on formed with its eye on the New England only increase the possibilities of its mar-

An Inspector for Bingham

Captain Charles L. Davis, of the Tenth Infantry, has been assigned to the military school at Bingham, N. C. as military instructor. This is the first assignment made from the new detail. The Secretary of War had decided some time are that this college was entitled to an Secretary of War had decided some time ago that this college was entitled to an instructor, and only awaited the act of Congress authorizing him to increase the number of army officers detailed for this work. At the request of Senator Vance and others, this was made a special case, which in no wise interferes with the which in no wise interferes with the chances of the Davis Military School at Winston, or the State Agricultural College, neither of whose claims have yet actually reached the Secretary of War, although it is believed that the Adjutant-General will report favorably on the applications of both colleges, as the apportionment which has been approved by both the Secretary of War and the Secretary of the Navy assigns five army and naval officers to the States of North and South Carolina, and it is understood that which in no wise interferes South Carolina, and it is understood that no applications have been filed from the

Elias and the Collectorship. Collector Kope Elias has not yet re-signed; in fact, he has no need of doing so, as he has neither qualified since h so, as he has neither qualified since his last appointment nor has he notified the department of his intention of doing so. It is considered at the Treasury Department that his failure to qualify is an intimation that he does not intend to accept the appointment, and rumor says that the Secretary already has the naming of his successor under consideration. ing of his successor under consideration. There are fourteen applications from prominent North Carolinians from different sections of the State for this posi-tion, and a high official of the Treasury Department hinted this morning that the ame of the fortunate aspirant was no

among the number.

The friends of Mr. Ellas, however, claim that he does not care to go through the troublesome formality of giving bond and qualifying as collector under his present temporary appointment, but that he is satisfied that the President will again send his name to the Senate as soon as it assembles, in which event he will qualify immediately, as there is no doubt whatever of his ability to give the required bond. Senator Vance arrived here yesterday, and seems entirely satisfied that Mr.

Elias' name will not again be sent to the Senate, but declines to discuss the question of his successorship. It is rumored, however, that the appointee come from the west of the Blue Ridge, and while the appointment will be con-sidered a slight concession to Senator Vance, it will be agreeable to both sena-tors. Hitherto it has been understood and seems to have been the uniform ments in North Carolina to consider geo ments in North Carolina to consider geo-graphical lines. For instance, Senator Ransom would decline to recommend candidates for positions from the west-ern district until they had secured the endorsation of Senator Vance, saying that he would make no endorsements

EFFECT OF FREE COAL.

IT IS SAID CANADA CAN NOW COM.

PETE WITH FIRGINIA.

from that district that had not received his approval, but the endorsement in the case of Mr. Elliss seems to have been in contravention of this custom.

The President resumed work on his message this morning, which he had laid aside buffer work.

The President resumed work on his message this morning, which he had laid aside buffer work. or several days. His only caller was secretary Gresham, who came over from the State Department at his request. Their conference lasted only a short time and was supposed to have been in reference to

the Hawaiian affair. Visitors in Washington

'Messrs, H. M. Nickols and wife, of Hichmond. V. Howard Myer, of Roanoke, Dr. L. W. Wilson and wife, of Lynchburg, and Mrs. Peter J. Othy, of Lynchburg, are Mrs. Peter J. Orby, of Lynchburg are among the Virginians at the Metropolitan. Mr. William P. Reid, of Danville, and Dr. F. M. Nichols and wife, of Round Hill, Va., are at the National. Miss L. S. Cannon, of Hartford, N. C.; T. A. Euker, of Richmond; George B. Davis and L. R. Heck, of Virginia; W. E.

Wilson, of Lewisburg; C. W. Caldwell, of Staunton: D. G. Miller, A. L. and A. F. Huntt, of Virginia; are guests of the St

FIRGINIA OTSTER GROUNDS. Governor McKinney's Visit to Washington, Consule Adams and Wyser.

Times Bureau, Haplet Building, Washington, November 29, 1883,

Governor P. W. McKinney arrived here last evening and took quarters at the Metropolitan Hotel. He came on private business, and his visit was unexpected even to himself. He called to-day on can scarcely get through without two three weeks of committee stages and month of open senstorial debate. It is, been for some time engaged in the surthen, hardly possible that March 1st, the day set by the committee for the bill to go into effect, will see the final passage of any new tariff legislation. It is stated by committee members that they set a definite time in order that the uncertainty of business men throughout the country might be in some measure assuaged, and this date was decided upon as the earliest probable moment of its passage.

The day set by the committee for the bill to allowed to complete the important work he has no successfully and satisfactorily begun. Mr. Baylor had been notified by the head of his bureau that his services would be required elsewhere on the lat of January next, and Governor McKinney, appreciating the great important work he has no successfully and satisfactorily begun. Mr. Baylor had been notified by the head of his bureau that his services would be required elsewhere on the lat of January next, and Governor McKinney, appreciating the great important work he has no successfully and satisfactorily begun. Mr. Baylor had been notified by the head of his bureau that his services would be required elsewhere on the lat of January next, and Governor McKinney, appreciating the permission of the department for him to committee the head of his bureau that his services would be required elsewhere on the lat of January next, and Governor McKinney, appreciating the permission of the department for him to committee the head of his bureau that his services would be required elsewhere on the lat of the department for him to remain.

The Governor is defermined to rid the Chesapeake and its tributaries of the horde of oyster pirates that now infest those waters, and called on the Secretary of the Navy to request him to loan to the State of Virginia a small cannon which he wished to sid to the armamen of her oyster navy. Altogether, the State already has two carmon, borrowed from the United States. Secretary Herber regretted very much that the law had been so changed that it was out of his power to grant the request.

The Gavernor Interviewed. I called on the Governor this even-ing and found him quartly enjoying himself after his visits to the departments. He was, as he always is, in a happy, ingland market. He goes on to state He was, as he always is, in a happy out although New England will thus get cheerful mind, evidently thoroughly satisf fied with his day's labor.

When questioned regarding the meetthe work before it was of the most important character, and that he had been pleased to observe that in all parts

Briton coal preserty.

William S. Fielding, Prime Minister of
Nevia Scotia, is also reported to have
said that the free admission of Canadian
coal into the New England market would
for the balance of Mr. Barbour's term. "While I have never formally announced myself as a candidate," said the Gov-ernor, "and do not feel that the people recites that at one time there was a protectionist party in the province, which held that it was of more importance to protect the home market than what is a foreign one. Another sentiment, in which Mr. Fielding was a prime mover, held that New England was the natural market for Cape Briton coal, and that thesap coal was indispensable to the New England manufacturing interests. This late service in the United States Senate, and would serve them to the best of in election to the Senate."

The Governor will leave to-morrow

Justice Lamar, and the President recalled the visit as soon as Mr. Adams enteres his room. The interview lasted some lit-tile time, during which the Presiden apoke of his fondness for the old Com-monwealth and the friendship he enjoyed with many of her leading public men His final injunction to Mr. Adams as he way in which he views such appointments He said: "Now, Mr. Adams, you are going abroad for four years to serve your coun ry; don't lose your spirit of American

hese them for just such public service as they have been entrusted with, and both the Administration and our State will have abundant cause to applause these appointments.

THE MACRIAS TOP-HEAVY.

Faults in Her Construction More Serious Than Was First Supposed.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Nov. 29.-The recent inspection of the gunboat Machias shows that her top-heavy condition is more serious than was at first supposed. It is said now that the metacentric height of the cruiser is only three inches, and that her stability is much less than at first stated. It is believed all of her five-inch side armor will be removed and her battery lightened to bring the ship to a proper stiffness. Tons of coment will have to be placed in her bottom, and some of the weighle shifted to bring her metacentre to the proper point. The efficiency of the ship will be seriously affected. The removal of her side armor will tend to lessen her draught, but this will be overcome by the cement in her bottom. The ship is double bottom, the usual resort in cases of "crankinese" of filling them water cannot be adopted in the case of the Machias.

Seventeen Business Houses Burned.

BIRMINGHAM, ALA., Nov. 29.-Sever er, Walker county, last night, causing ass of about \$50.000, with but little insur ance. The fire orginated in Files' store sers are Dr. Stovall, drugs; Raggetts ewelry; Sides & Wilson, J. M. Williams he Jasper Eagle, Sam Childs, L. H. Hall Bob Kilgore, Clifton Brothers, W. W. Worthington, W. O. Babb, Spains' restau rant, Rosemonds & Company, G. D. Orear & Company, Files Brothers, John Nelson. ames A Barton, and W. D. Appling.

FIRE ISLAND, N. Y., Noy. 29 .- The Captain Hathorn, from Boston, which went ashore off Smith Point opposite Bellport, L. I., Tuesday night, were taken off at 6:30 o'clock this morning by the crew of the tug I. J. Merritt, of the Merritt Wrecking Company. They are alive and are now on board the Merritt.

It is Believed that Carnot Prolonged the Crisis in Order to Advance His Personal Ends Adverse Comments.

PARIS, Nov. 20 .- At midnight it was PARIS. Nov. 20.—At midnight it was clined to give, and was at once informed rumored that M. Spuller had formed this by Mr. Cleveland that either the resignation must be forthcoming or he would be Cabinet: Premiership and Foreign Affairs, Eugene Spuller: Interior, David Raynett; Instruction, Raymond Poincarre; Finance, Auguste Burdeau; Public Works Jean Louis Barthou; Commerce, Eugene Etenne; Agriculture, James DeKerjegu Marine, Admiral Gervais; War, General Ferron; Colonies, Theophile Delcasse; Justice, a senator, name unknown.

Last night the Soir commended M. Spul er for his courage in undertaking to form a Cabinet. "Unlike others," said the writer, "he did not invoke empty reasons to escape a responsibility. If he succeeds in forming a Cabinet, his gramme will differ little from M.

Why Carnot Delayed It.

The delay in solving the Cabinet crisis is believed to have been the result of President Carnot's personal effort. The opinion is general that he endeavored to prevent the creation of a strong, moderate republican ministry in order that live, and thus secure another term of the presidency. Either one of his possible competitors at next year's election—Cassimer Perrier, president of the Chamber or Constans—could have formed a minis-iry this week had Curnot permitted lassimer Perrier and Peray were sure of support from a permanent working ma crity. His rival, while not having equal good support, is recognized still as the strong man Constans," and his states manlike ability as premier would have assured to the President a capable Cabi-Dupuy, the last premier, was also secure a ministry, but he was effended by Carnot's willingness to dea indiscriminately with men of every fac-

Why Spuller Was Selected.

In failing back to-night upon Spulies he President obviously intends to conve o his moderate leaders the idea that h s indespensable. Spuller has long been or competition for the foremost ministe cial places, Carnot resuscitates him polit cally, doubtless as a man of good character who never has departed from the traditions of his leader-Gambetta, it will be impossible, however, to group

counds such a man a cabinet with much comise of long life. Both ex-Minister aynal and ex-Minister Burneau, who are helping Spuller get together a cabinet are better men for cabinet than he Leaders without party distinction expres

In justice, M. Clemenceau, hitherto the parliamentary leader of the Radicals gives this opinion: "The country views with astounded eyes the situation. France walts upon divine chance to give her a government. Nobody knows who will be aster to-morrow. Some audacious spir-declare for Carnot, others for Casimir Perrier, others-mostly fools-for the re

The Figaro says: "It is a pitiable assortment of photographs which have been called upon to govern us-Casimir Perrier, Challernel Lacour, Burdeau and Mislin, etc. We have requests, responses, objections, refusals, denials, and all come to the ane end, that nobody will enter the Council of the Elysee.

French statesmen disdain combinations which are shifting every moment." In the Autorite, Decassagnac remarks: "The situation is grotesque. Before the world, a majority; in the chamber, 'sortez la done, votre majorite.'

The Esaffette says; "Heavens, what a spectacle we offer to Europe. Has French Democracy fought so long only to afford proof of its imbecility."

Leaders in other newspapers might be quoted indefinitely to illustrate the same tendency of opinion on all des.

endency of opinion on all des. tendency of opinion on all edes.

The opposition groups look on without knowing exactly how to act. The progressists left passed the order of the day, the empty character of which shows at ficiently their lack of practical policy.

ompromise and resolve to pursue ou political and social reforms in the name of Democracy. We will support that gov-frament which will inspire these re-

MB. JOHNSTON'S REMOVAL. He Declined to Resign and Summary Ac tion Was Taken. WASHINGTON, D. C., Nov. 28.-Civi

Service Commissioner Johnston has been removed by President Cleveland. The President at first demanded Johnston's hand it in, and was accordingly remove It was because of a long-standing trouble in the commission. This trouble dates back one year. A schism was caused in the commission over the proposition to extend the classified service to free delivery post-offices. It became accentuated at the time of the report on the Terre Haute post-office, when Commissioner Johnston sent in a minority report, which it was the control of the report of the property of the commissioner for redically from the majority as redically from the majority. differed so radically from the majority of that or the other would have to removed by the President. It was a matter of belief among those who are acquainted with the workings of the con mission that it would be impossible for Commissioners Roosevelt and Johnsto o remain on the commission. olicies were diametrically opposed.

Roosevelt, it is authoritatively said, has been following out for the last eight months the same policy which he pursued under the Harrison administration, believing that the only possible plan for the commission to follow was to be radical and aggressive, and to attack a violation of the civil service law wherever found, regardless as to whether the violator was a Cabinet officer or a man of no note. It is known that the administration has been brought into sharp collision with Secretary Carlisle and Senator Voorhees by Mr. Roosevelt's action. On these and other occasions Mr. Johnston has dissented from the acts of the commissi the two cases indicated he sided with Secretary Carlisle and Senator Voorhees. while Mr. Roosevelt was upheld by the

Reticence at the White House

No information can be obtained at the White House in regard to the reasons for the removal of Civil Service Commissioner Johnston. Private Secretary Thurber admitted that he had been removed, but further than that he would not go. A new commissioner will be appointed in a few days, possibly before Congress meets Mr. Johnston was appointed in July, 1892. His removal recalls the fact that President Cleveland, during his first ad-ministration, removed a Democratic member of the commission, Mr. Edgerton, The removal was made upon the ground that Mr. Edgerton was not in accord with the spirit of civil service reform.

The Annual Report.

It is stated by a well-known southern congressman, who is perfectly familiar with the facts, that Mr. Johnston filed with the President a minority report on the operations of the commission during the last Year, and took such radical ylews

upon important questions, differing so widely from those of the other members, that it became practically impossible for

the commission to continue as constituted. It is stated that Mr. Roosevelt made the direct issue with the President, and stated frankly and positively that either he or Mr. Johnston must leave the commission, and that, after examining int the facts in the case, the President de-cided that he could much better spars Mr. Johnston than Mr. Rooseveit, and therefore asked the former for his resignation. This, it is said, Mr. Johnston de

dismissed. The Correspondence.

Mr. Johnston feels that the removal is an imputation upon him, especially as no further explanation is made. He feels that it is due to himself that the follow-ing correspondence in the matter be made

EXECUTIVE MANSION, Nov. 25, 1893.

Hon. George D. Johnston: Lear Sir, -I am sorry to hear through your friends, Senator Caffrey and Mr. Secretary Herbert, who conveyed to you my request that you acquiesce in your transfer from the civil service commission to another post of honorable duty, that you decline the proposition and refuse to resign your present position. I am so certain that the public good requires a change in the commission, involving your retirement, that I am constrained to re-quest you to reconsider your decision and put me in possession of your resignation as early as Monday afternoon, the 17th instant, at 4 o'clock.

GROVER CLEVELAND.
To this Mr. Johnston replied as follows:
U. S. CIVIL SERVICE COMMISSION,
Washington, D. C., Nov. 27, 1865.
The President: Yours very truly.

Mir,-Your letter of the 26th instant is received, Senator Caffrey and Mr. Secretary Herbert conveyed to me your offer of the onsulship at Victoria, which meant of the civil service commission. You did not communicate to me through these gentle-men your reasons for my retirement; nor save you ever spoken to me in regard to this or any other matter connected with the discharge of my duties or relating to the commission or its work. Though con-scious of having discharged the duties of my office faithfully, and, as I believe, in furtherance of the best interests of the people and the government, I would ecomptly acquiesce in your wish that I esign had you given me an opportunity to be heard before you decided upon your action. Under present circumstatces, how-ever, I cannot consistently with my sense of duty to myself or my friends who re-commended my appointment, consent either to resign or accept a position inferior to the one I now hold. Respectfully, GEORGE D. JOHNSTON

Summarily Dismissed. Upon the receipt of this reply Mr. Cleveland sent the following letter of re-

EXECUTIVE MANSION. Washington, Nov. 28, 1863 Hon. George D. Johnston. Sir.—You are hereby removed from the quite of the United States civil service

Yours truly, GROVER CLEVELAND. Mr. Johnston acknowledged the letter of removal as follows: The President:

Sir,-Your note of this date informing m Str. Your note of this date from the office of United States civil service commissioned is hereby acknowledged. Respectfully, GEORGE D. JOHNSTON.

Mr. Johnston's Statement. "This correspondent states a part of the tory," said Mr. Johnston. "I would, how-

ever, add the following statement, which will suffice for the present:
"I am a life-long Democrat and have been the advocate and friend of the President, yet he decided upon my retirement from the commission without ever giving me a hearing. I have good reason to believe that he did this upon representations ver, add the following statement, which made to him directly by or through cer-tain Republicans, who were interested in having me out of the commission. The president made up his mind and cound have made up his mind only on these exparts statements. And yet he claims in his letter to be certain that the public good required a change in the commission involving my retirement. Such treatment of any officer of my rank, particulating of one helonging to his party, is President made up his mind and could larly of one belonging to his party, i

"It is especially strange treatment ne who, upon the recommendation of many eminent and good men, had been barged with the high and sacrecharged with the high and sacred duties of Civil Service Commissioner. I could not approve the annual report submitted by my colleagues, and felt in duty bound to state my views in a minority report. While this minority report had no part in influencing the President in his decision that I should retire from the commission for he made with the commission of the commission mission, for he made up his mind to do
this before he knew of my purpose to
submit the minority report, it may have
precipitated his action, as I know he objected to my making a report that was not in agreement with my colleagues. The public will appreciate the principle which guided me in my official conducas commissioner, when they see and read my report, which was sent to the Presi-dent with the majority report on the

21st Instant." John E. Practor Appointed,

WASHINGTON, D. C., Nov. 29.-John R. Proctor, of Kentucky, has been appointed Civil Service Commissioner to succeed Johnston, of Louisiana. LOUISVILLE, KY, Nov. 29,--Professor

John R. Proctor, the newly appointed netaber of the civil service commission was born in Mason county, March 16, 1844. He was educated at the noted academy at Maysville and at home, afterwards com-pleting his studies at the University of Pennsylvans. He went through the war with the Confederate army. In 1872, on the organization of the geological survey, he was appointed an assistant, and steadiy advanced in position until he was ap-pointed chief of the department. This position he held with great credit until

WEATHER FORECAST.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Nov. 29.-Virgi-nia-light local showers, but fair by even-ing, colder northwest winds. North and South Carolina-Generally fair west winds, colder by Friday morn ing. Weather conditions: The depression which was central over Illinois this morning has moved rapidly northward, and is now central north of Lake Ontario. A second depression of moderate energy is central over Colorado and an area of unusually high barometer covers the showers have occurred during the day in the Ohio valley and the lake regions, and light snows are separated from the Da-kotas and Minnesota. The weather con-ainues fair on the Atlantic coast and in the southern States, It is warmer generally throughout the regions of the Mississippi and central Rocky mountain districts. It is decidedly colder in the upper Mississippi and Missouri valleys and in the extreme northwest. It is from ten to twenty delight snows are separated from the Da grees below zero in northern Canada. The cold wave which is now over the central valleys will extend eastward over the Ohio valley and the lower lake region and Middle Atlantic coast; attended by clear-ing and freezing weather to-morrow night. The cold wave in northern Montana will probably extend southward over the Mid-dle States on Thursday.

RANGE OF THERMOMETER. The following was the range of the thermometer at The Times office yesterday:

A. M., 44: 12 M., 67: 3 P. M., 6; 6 P. M., STEVENS SCORES HIS CRITICS

He Attacks Blount and Styles Him a Neophyte in Diplomacy.

THE CHARGES FLATLY CONTRADICTED.

He Says Blount, Spreckels, and Neumen Conspired to Damage the Action of Harrison's Administration.

AUGUSTA, ME., Nov. 29 .- Mr. Stevens, forn er United States Minister to Hawall, has made public a statement in reply to the report of Commissioner Blount. Mr.

Stevens says: A deep sense of obligation to my country and American's duty to defend an insulted threatened, and struggling American colony, planted as righteously and firmly in the North Pacific isles as our pilgrim fathers established themselves on Plymouth Rock, demand that I shall make an answer to the astounding mis-representations and untruths of Commissioner Blount's report on Hawalian affairs, a copy of which I first obtained, with difficulty, Saturday evening, November 25th. ber 25th.

Described as an American

It is proper for me to preface my arrival by briefly alluding to the fact that those familiar with the rules, who that those familiar with the rules, who have had diplomatic experience, must be astonished that Secretary Gresham and his commissioner should make, before the world, such a persistent effort to discredit the recent agents of the department they now represent, and which was once represented by William Marcey and James G. Blaine. The general adoption once represented by William Marcey and James G. Blaine. The general adoption of such a policy by our Department of Foreign Affairs could not fail to weaken greatly our influence with foreign countries on any future effort, and serve to make the American diplomatic pervice contemptible in the eyes of the world. Not only is the course of Gresham and Blount extremely un-Anerican in its form and spirit, but it is also in direct opposition to the civilizing and Christianizing influences on the Hawaiians, while it is playing into British hands, in direct opposition of the efforts of the American government for more than sixty years, in all of which period there has been a uniform, continuous and patriotic American policy. I may also make a preliminary remark regarding the opinion of those who have reviewed my official action, that I was prepared for and stimulated to it by the accomplished and thoroughly American statesman who occupied the Department of State most of the period of President Harrison's administration. It is suf-ficient to say that this expressed surmisis utterly without foundation. What I now state of this point accords with what ex-Secretary Tracey has evidently asserted In that regard, Still more, I may properly add, that the lines of official duty, as followed by myself and Captain Wilts, and the course of the administration and of the Senate Committee of Poreign Relattons, in the critical Hawaiian days of January and February, were exactly on the lines marked out by Secretary Marcey in 1854, and by Secretary Bayard on July 12, 1887. Marcey's instructions and draft of treaty provided for annexation; Hayard's instructions of 1887 held the United States and mayal commander at Honolulu responsible for the protection of American life and property and the "preservation of

A" Neophyte" in Diplomacy.

With this introduction Stevens describes Blount as a neophyte in diplomacy, with out little knowledge of the world's affairs outside of his own country, sent on a very peculiar errand, amid currents entirely unknown to him, partly the vicmeshes and snares adroitly prepared for him by the cunning advices of the fallen Liliuokalani, and by the shrewd, sharp, long experienced British diplomatic agent, whose aims and hopes Blount has served so well and without the least suspicion that he was aiding ultra-British Interests, even more than he was helping the Hawaiian monarchists and the justly-dethroned Queen.

Mr. Stevens says that Blount, on his arrival, took up his quarters among pronounced Royalists and British partisans, and repelled with courtery all attentions offered him by Mr. Stevens himself and by members of the American colony, and he adds: "Now, much of his singular adds: "Now, much of his singular area in three regards was due to want of knowledge and how much to his al-ready matured purpose to make out a case against the United States minister. the naval commander, and the provis-ional government, the American public

must judge." Mr. Stevens says the charges, implica-tions and insinuations of Commissioner Blount against President Dole, Minister Thurston, and the other chief men of the provisional government, are as baseless and unjust as those against himself and Captain Wiltz. He then becomes specific and quotes in detail nearly every stateand quotes in detail nearly every statement in Blount's report, and disputes them all. For example, under the date of April 31st. Blount says he disapproved of a request of the provisional government that the American forces he landed for drill. Stevens affirms that the provisional government never made such a request, and further, "What Blount says about the Japanse men-of-war is officially ex parte, absurd, and egotistic. For weeks after his arrival in Honolulu he had not even met or spoken with the Japansee minister,"

anese minister." A Fint Denial.

Mr. Stevens says further, "In Blount's Mr. Stevens says further, "In Blount's report as given to the press, I find the following longuage: The two leading members of the committee, Messra. Thurston and Smith, growing uneasy as to the safety of their persons, went to Minister Stevens to know if he would protect them in the event of their arrest by the authorities, to which he gave his assent."

his assent." "It is enough to say, that there is not a semblance of truth in this asser-tion of Blount, made by him without his ever having hinted it to me or made any inquiry of me on the subject. He thus gives the signature of his enderse-ment to a charge which I never heard of until I found it in Blount's printed report. He says the response to the call of the Committee of Safety to land the men of the Boston, 'does not appear in the law of the legation. The meaning of this is obvious. Enough to say, there never was any such document.'

Blount asserts that he promised to aid the Committee of Safety by force. This is emphatically and categorically

Such of Blount's statements as Stevens does not in this manner contradict, he explains and gives a coloring entirely different from the way they appear in Blount's report, and he presents what he describes as "conclusive evidence that Spreckels, Neumen and Blount were rowing the same boat, and closely linked in the conspiracy to damage the action of Harrison's administration and of the

Senate Committee on Foreign Affairs on the question of annexation." Stevens defends nearly everybody whom Blount attacks, and degrades everybody of whom Blount speaks favorably.

John J. Kiernan Dead, NEW YORK, Nov. 2.—Ex-State Set tor John J. Kiernan died this merali kiernan was at the head of the kiern News Agency, and was for years a t miliar agure on Wall street.